NUMB. XXXVII.

The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences:

AND

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

To be continued Weekly. *The 11th of the 7th Month*, 1729.

AIR

THE Air is liable to abundance of Alterations, not only in respect of its Mechanical Properties, Gravity, Density, *&c.* but also in respect of the Ingredients it consists of. Thus, in Places abounding with Marcasites, a fretting vitriolick Salt is observed to be predominate in the Air, which rots the Hangings, and is often seen lying on the Ground, in a whitish Efflorescence. At *Flashlun* in *Sweden*, noted for Copper-Mines, the mineral Exhalations affect the Air so sensibly, that their Silver-Coin is frequently discoloured in their Purses; and the same Effluvia change the Colour of Brass. Mr. *Boyle* was assured by a Gentleman who possessed some Ground wherein there were several Veins of Metals, and other Minerals, that he had frequently seen Pillars of Fumes ascending thence; some having no Scent, some an ill one, and some few a good one. In *Carniola*, *Campania*, &c. where there are Mines of Sulphur, the Air at times becomes very unwholesom; whence frequent epidemick Diseases, *&c.* 'Tis added, that the Mines near the Cape of *Good Hope*, emit such horrible Fumes from the Arsenic that abounds there, that no Animal can live near them; that such as have at any Time been opened, were obliged to be immediately closed again.

The Effluvia of Animals also have their Effect in varying the Air, as is evident in contagious Diseases, Plagues, Murrains, and other Mortalities which are spread by the Air.

The like is observed in Vegetables----- Thus, a good Part of the Clove-Trees which grew so plentifully in the Island of *Ternate*, being fell'd at the Sollicitations of the *Dutch*, in order to heighten the Value of that Fruit, such a Change ensued in the Air, as shew'd the salutary Effect of the Effluvia of the Clove-Trees, and their Blossoms; the whole Island, soon after they were cut down, becoming exceeding sickly. This, a Physician who had been upon the Spot, and from whom Mr. *Boyle* had the Relation; attributed to the noxious Steams of a Volcano there; the ill Quality whereof had been corrected by the aromatick Effluvia of those spicy Blossoms.

AIR

The Air is also liable to Alterations from the Season of the Year. Thus few subterraneous Effluvia are emitted in the Winter; by reason that the Pores are lock'd up by the Frost, or cover'd by Snow; the subterraneous Heat being all the while at work, and preparing a Fund, to be discharged the ensuing Spring. Hence it is, that if the same Seed be sown in the same Soil, in Autumn and Spring, and the Degree of Heat be the same, a very different Effect will be found; and for the like Reason, Rain-Water gather'd in the Spring, is found to have a peculiar Virtue in respect of Corns; which being steep'd therein, afford a much larger Quantity of Spirits than otherwise. Hence also, we see why a very severe Winter is usually follow'd by a wet Spring and fruitful Summer; and *vice versa*.

Again, from the Winter's Solstice to the Summer's, the Sun's Rays growing still more and more perpendicular, their Impulse upon the Earth's Surface becomes more and more powerful; by which the Glebe or Soil is more and more relaxed, soften'd and putrified; till he arrives at the Tropick; where, with the Force of a chymical Agent, he resolves the superficial Parts of the Earth into their *Principles*, Water, Oil, Salt, *&c.* which are all swept in the Atmosphere.

And hence we conceive the Nature of Meteors, which are Collections of such Effluvia, or Dispersions thereof. These Meteors, too, have considerable Effects on the Air; and thus Thunder is known to put Liquors upon fermenting afresh.

On

On SUPERSTITION.

To the People of *ENGLAND*.

Gentlemen,

AS *true Religion* is the Source and Fountain of the greateſt Good; ſo *Superſtition* is the moſt terrible Evil that ever infeſted Mankind: We are reſolved therefore, in the Courſe of theſe Papers, to view it in every Shape; trace it to the Bottom, ſhew you its Nature, Riſe, Progreſs, and Extent; and then lay before you the only Means of rooting it out of the Minds of Men, and deſtroying a Monſter which has introduced more Miſery into the World, than all our natural Evils put together.

Superſtition is a general Name for *falſe Religion*; and ariſes intirely from wrong Notions of the Deity. For which Reaſon, we cannot at our firſt ſetting out, be too careful in ſtamping upon your Minds juſt Conceptions of the *Nature* of the ſupreme Being; for without knowing his Nature, you can never be ſure of his Will. We don't underſtand *Nature* in a Metaphyſical Senſe; or, mean by it, the *Eſſence* of God; for, perhaps, not only *His*, but all other *Eſſences* which immediately ſtrike our Senſes, are paſt our finding out; but we take *Nature* in the common Senſe of the Word, and by knowing the Nature of God, underſtand, having *clear Ideas* of his *Attributes*, *Properties*, or *Qualities*. God is to us inviſible; and to be known *only* in his *Works*, which is the ſureſt Way of diſcovering any Being. This Teſt can never fail us, all others may. To his Works then we will lead you, and collect from them what his *Nature* is. If we ſurvey and contemplate the viſible World; the Sun, many thouſand times bigger than the Earth, its immenſe Diſtance from us; this Globe on which we live, and numerous other Planets moving about it, and receiving vital Warmth and Nouriſhment from its Beams: If we purſue and aggrandize this Idea, by conſidering the much greater Diſtance and Magnitude of the fixed Stars; in all Probablity, ſo many Suns; with each their particular Syſtems of Worlds and Inhabitants; we ſhall immediately infer the Wiſdom and Power of that Being, who has given Motion to ſuch vaſt Machines, created them of ſuch a Figure and Magnitude, diſpoſed them in ſuch Order, and placed them at ſuch Diſtances as oblige them to perform the regular and ordinary Purpoſes of his Providence, without a conſtant and momentary Interpoſition of his Power: Nor is this Great Firſt Cauſe leſs ſeen in the Formation of inferior Animals, in this little Part of the World in which we live; whoſe Parts are ſo adapted and diſpoſed, as, *by the Neceſſity of their own Natures*, to perform and carry on the Deſign of their Creation. We ſee an univerſal Harmony in all Creatures of the ſame Species; they have the ſame Hopes and Deſires, and the ſame Fears and Averſions. The Bodies of Men, which are form'd of the ſame Materials with other Animals, have the ſame Springs of vital Motion, the ſame Nerves, Tendons, Veins and Arteries, the like Diſpoſition and Organization of Brain, the like Faculties of Seeing, Feeling, Hearing, Smelling and Taſting, the ſame Senſations of Pleaſure and Pain, the ſame Way of coming into the World, and the ſame Way of going out: But we vaſtly excel 'em in the Faculties of our Souls; we have larger and more extenſive Views; we can trace *Effects* up to their *firſt Cauſes*; a Power which, I think, the inferior Animals never gave us any Signs of: So that we cannot only, from the ordinary and regular Syſtem of the Univerſe, carry our Minds up to the great Creator; but find out the Duty we owe to him, and that Juſtice and Benevolence we owe to one another. From this beautiful and juſtly form'd Syſtem of the World, and the Conſideration how admirably all Things are fitted and diſpoſed for the Happineſs of all living Creatures, the Vegetative World for the Uſe and Pleaſure of the Animal, and the Animal in a due Subordination to one another; *all conſpiring to the Good of the whole*; we draw this Concluſion, that God, the univerſal Former, is infinitely wiſe, good and powerful. But then you are carefully to remember, that *Goodneſs is the ſupreme Attribute*, and *that alone* for which he is loved and adored; for Wiſdom and Power are not valuable at all, but as they are ſubſervient to the Purpoſes of *Goodneſs*. God is the beſt and greateſt Being; but therefore the *greateſt* becauſe the *beſt*; for indeed there is no *true Greatneſs* without *Goodneſs*. Attribute as much *Wiſdom* and *Power* as you can conceive to any Being, and when you can conceive no more, put the Word *Infinite* to it; yet if you leave out the *Idea of Goodneſs*, no wiſe and good Man would reverence or adore him; for he could not *truſt or depend upon him*. Goodneſs alone creates Truſt. He might juſtly fear, and if poſſible, fly from him as an *omnipotent Miſchief*; for the more Power he had, the more dreadful he'd be; but he could not love, venerate, adore, or think of him with Delight.

If God, therefore, had been always conſidered under the Notion of *perfect Goodneſs*, requiring nothing of us but *to do Good* according to our ſeveral Capacities; and this *Univerſal Mind* had been drawn as the *common Parent* of the World, and whoſe ſole Deſign was the Happineſs of his Creatures, *Superſtition* could never have entered the Minds of Men. But there is no Perfection in any Being but *Him*, from whom all the reſt are deriv'd; nor any Excellence without ſome Defect accompanying it. Our noble Faculties of the Mind, which if rightly uſed, would have led us into juſt Notions of God and Religion, have, by being neglected or impoſed upon, betray'd us into the moſt abject religious Follies: Our *Ignorance* of Cauſes, and yet *Curioſity* to know them; our being made *eaſy* in our Sins, and taught to go to Heaven without any other Trouble than that of dropping a few *pious Tears* when we can ſin no longer, has ſubjected us to the Frauds and Impoſtures of others. And God knows, they have dealt plentifully in them; ſo plentifully, that in a long Tract of Time, and by various Arts and Methods, they became abſolute Maſters of our Underſtandings Then it was, they gave us *Authority*, for *Reaſon*; and inſtead of *Wiſdom* and *Vertue*, the only valuable Things in the World, they gave *Faith* and *Ceremonies*; for ſomething was neceſſary to keep us in Dependance upon them. This brought in Faſhion, Creeds, Articles, Confeſſions, ſcholaſtick Diſtinctions, bombaſt Phraſes, Orthodoxy and Myſtery; and to the rejecting theſe, were join'd Anathemaes, wholeſome Severities, Confiſcations, Baniſhments, Dungeons, Burnings in this World, and eternal damnation in the next. Men were no longer diſtinguiſh'd by *good* and *bad*, *honeſt* and *diſhoneſt*, by which alone they ought to be diſtinguiſh'd; but by *Believers* and *Unbelievers*, or *Orthodox* and *Hereticks*. Salvation was no longer annex'd to Sincerity, Honeſty, and ſocial Vertue, to which it ought always to be annex'd; but to being of the *true Church*, and embracing that *Set of Opinions* which Craft and Power had eſtabliſhed. All who diſſented from this publick Faith, were declared Enemies to God, and pernicious to Civil Society, were curs'd, and deliver'd over to Satan: The Curs'd, in their Turns, curs'd again, and damn'd all who were not of their Faith. Thus were Eccleſiaſtical Favours and religious Civilities dealt round! and nothing was thought neceſſary to make a Chriſtian, but to *believe luſtily*, *and hate thoroughly*. Chriſtians were ſo far from being known to be *Chriſt's Diſciples*, by *loving one another*, that they were known to be *the Church's Diſciples by hating one another*. Hence ſprung Zeal, contending for Opinions even unto Death and Bigotry; which, notwithſtanding the Reformation, the prodigious Growth of Learning and Knowledge in all Arts and Sciences, the Increaſe of Civility, Politeneſs, and good Manners, and the many excellent Advocates for Civil and religious Liberty, among whom the Author of *Cato's* Letters and the *Independent Whig* ſtands foremoſt, and deſerves immortal Honour, is yet very little decreaſed among the Populace: *Crowds are ſuperſtitious ſtill*; and Churches, Catholick and Proteſtant, retain too much of an *Antichriſtian Spirit* to this very day; and, perhaps, will do ſo till the day of Judgment, if it continues the Intereſt of their ſeveral Leaders to keep it up.

But our Buſineſs ſhall be to deſtroy, what they have, with ſo much Art and *Wickedneſs*, built up; to guard you againſt all their Frauds and Impoſtures, and to make you wiſe unto Salvation; by yielding Obedience to the Commandments of God alone, which they have made void by their Traditions. I am,

Dear Countrymen,

Your Moſt faithful Friend and Servant,

PUBLICOLA.

Paris, May 21. They write from Marſeilles, that on the 7th Inſtant the Fathers of Mercy returned hither with 46 Slaves, which they had redeemed in the Kingdoms of Morocco and Algier, for whom they ſet out on the 9th of September, 1727, but were themſelves ill treated and made Slaves at Mequinez, and were not releaſed till

till after they had been pillaged, and had loſt the conſiderable Preſents, which they carried with them, for mollifying the natural Barbarity of Muley Abdelmelec, *who had granted only two old Slaves for* 50,000 Livres.

The Speech of his Excellency *William Burnet*, Eſq; &c. to the Great and General Court or Aſſembly met at *Salem*, on *Wedneſday*, *Aug.* 20. 1729.

Gentlemen of the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

I Have deferred to ſpeak to you hitherto on purpoſe that you might remain free and diſengaged from any Share in the Diſputes I have had with the late Houſe of Repreſentatives, till I had obtained the Judgment of the Crown upon them; I have at laſt received it in a full Manner, and in Authentick Form, atteſted by a Clerk of Council; and I ſhall now read it to you, as a Matter of the greateſt Weight and higheſt Concern that can be laid before you at this Time.

At the Court at *Kenſington*, the 22d day of May, 1729.

PRESENT

The QUEEN's Moſt excellent Majeſty, Guardian of the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and His Majeſty's Lieutenant within the ſame, in Council;

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Somerſet, Duke of Bolton, Duke of Rutland, Duke of Argyle, Duke of Montroſs, D. of Kent, D. of Ancaſter, D. of Newcaſtle, Earl of Weſtmoreland, E. of Burlington, E. of Scarborough, Earl of Coventry, Earl of Grantham, Earl of Godolphin, Earl of Loudon, Earl of Findlater, Earl of Marchmont, Earl of Ilay, Earl of Uxbridge, Earl of Suſſex, Viſcount Londſdale, Viſcount Cobham, Viſcount Falmouth, Lord Wilmington, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chancellor of the Excheq. Maſter of the Rolls, Sir Paul Methuen, Henry Pelham, Eſq.

UPON reading this Day at the Board a Report to his Majeſty from the Lords of the Committee of his Majeſty's Moſt Hononourable Privy Council, dated the 22d Day of the laſt Month, in the Words following; viz.

YOUR Majeſty having been pleaſed by your Order in Council of the Firſt of February laſt, to refer unto this Committee an Addreſs from the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of the Maſſachuſets-Bay, *offering the Reaſons and Grounds of their Proceedings and Concluſions againſt the ſettling a fixed Salary of One Thouſand Pounds per Annum on the Governor of that Province, for the Time being, according to your Majeſties Inſtructions to the preſent Governour: and complaining againſt the Governour for having adjourned the General Court from* Boſton *to* Salem.

The Lords of the Committee in Obedience to your Majeſties ſaid Order, did proceed the ſame Day to take the ſaid Addreſs into their Conſideration: But being informed, That the Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations had under their Examination ſeveral Letters from William Burnet, *Eſq; your Majeſty's Governour of that Province relating to the Behaviour of the ſaid Aſſembly upon this Affair, the Lords of the Committee did thereupon ſend a Copy of the ſaid Addreſs to the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, That they might have the whole Matter before them, and directed them to report their Opinion thereupon to this Committee.*

And the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners having accordingly conſidered the ſaid ſeveral Papers, and heard Mr. Attorney and Solicitor General in ſupport of your Majeſty's ſaid Inſtructions, and alſo Council in Behalf of the ſaid Aſſembly, have reported upon the whole, That the ſaid Aſſembly ſeemed entirely averſe to ſettle a certain Salary upon the preſent Governour, and thoſe who ſhall ſucceed him, yet the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners judge it abſolutely neceſſary, that the Aſſembly ſhould ſettle a fixed Salary of One Thouſand Pounds per Annum *at leaſt upon the Governour during the whole Time of his Government. It being abſolutely neceſſary to your Majeſties Service, that the Independency of the Governour upon the Aſſembly ſhould be preſerved.*

And that as to the Complaint againſt the Governour for removing the Aſſembly from Boſton *to* Salem, *His late Majeſty in Council, upon a former Complaint of this Nature againſt Col.* Shute, *had determined that Point in Favour of the Governour. And therefore the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners were of Opinion, the preſent Governour had acted in this Matter agreeable to that Determination.*

The Lords of the Committee hereupon beg Leave to acquaint your Majeſty, that notwithſtanding the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners for Trade had fully heard all the Reaſons that were offered on the Behalf of the Aſſembly, yet the Agents of the ſaid Aſſembly petitioned this Committee on the 19th of this Inſtant, praying that they might be admitted to be heard before their Lordſhips: *Whereupon their* Lordſhips *thought it proper to know upon what Point they would inſiſt, that your Majeſties Attorney and Solicitor-General might be prepared to anſwer the ſame: And they deſired to be heard upon the Reaſons they had to offer,*

Why the ſaid Aſſembly ſhould not ſettle a fixed Salary upon his Majeſty's Governour of that Province, during the whole Time of his Government?

Their Lordſhips appointed this Day for hearing them thereupon, and they having accordingly attended with their Council, their Lordſhips *heard all that was offered in their Behalf againſt ſettling ſuch fixed Salary; and alſo heard Mr. Attorney and Solicitor General in Support of your Majeſties ſaid Inſtructions, recommending it to them, and do thereupon agree humbly to report to your Majeſty,*

That by the Charter granted to the Maſſachuſets-Bay, *the Legiſlative Power is veſted in a Governour, Council and Aſſembly, of whom the Governour only is nominated by your Majeſty.*

That the Aſſembly is choſen Annually by the People, and that the Council is likewiſe annually choſen by the Aſſembly, in Conjunction with the Members of the Council.

That by the Reaſons inſiſted upon by the Council for the Aſſembly, in refuſing to ſettle a fixed Salary upon the Governour, during the whole Time of his Government; it appeared that the Point contended for was to bring the Governour appointed by your Majeſty over them, to a Dependance upon their good Will for,

for his Subſiſtence; which would manifeſtly tend to the leſſening of his Authority, and conſequently of that Dependance which this Colony ought to have upon the Crown of Great Britain, *by bringing the whole Legiſlative Power into the Hands of the People.*

The Power of raiſing Taxes being by the Charter granted to the General Aſſembly, it was from thence argued, that they ought to be left at Liberty in the doing or omitting it, as they ſhould think proper; But the Words of the Charter ſhew the Intent of granting them this Power to be, That they ſhould uſe *it for the Service of the Crown in the neceſſary Defence and Support of your Majeſties Government of the ſaid Province, and the Protection and Preſervation of the Inhabitants*; and that therefore the Refuſing or neglecting to make a due Proviſion for the Support of your Majeſties Governour, who is ſo eſſential a Part of the Government, muſt be look'd upon as acting contrary to the Terms of the ſaid Charter, and inconſiſtent with the Truſt repoſed in them thereby.

That beſides the Inſtruction given to the preſent Governour, by your Majeſty, for this purpoſe, Inſtructions have always been given by your Majeſties Predeceſſors to former Governors, to recommend to the Aſſembly the eſtabliſhing a Salary ſuitable to the Dignity of their Poſt. Notwithſtanding which, the Aſſembly have hitherto refuſed to comply therewith, altho' they have by an Act of Aſſembly ſettled a fixed Salary or Allowance of Six Shillings a Day upon themſelves, and Ten Shillings a Day upon the Council.

The preſent Aſſembly has indeed offered your Majeſties Governour a Salary equal to what was recommended by your Majeſty's Inſtructions for the Time he has been with them; but it is apprehended this was done only to tempt him to give up your Majeſty's Inſtructions for the ſettling of it for the whole Time of his Government.

And here their Lordſhips cannot in Juſtice to Mr. *Burnet* omit taking Notice, that by his ſteady Purſuit of Your Majeſties Inſtructions, and rejecting the Temptations offered by the Aſſembly, he has acted with the utmoſt Duty to your Majeſty, and juſt Regard to the Truſt repoſed in him as Governour of that Province.

Upon a due Conſideration of all that has been offered on the part of the Aſſembly in Juſtification of their refuſing to comply with your Majeſty's Inſtructions, the Lords of the Committe cannot but agree in Opinion with the Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, That it is abſolutely neceſſary for your Majeſties Service, and for the preſerving that Dependance which this Colony ought to have on *Great Britain*, and better ſecuring a due Execution of the Laws for Trade and Navigation, That a Salary of One Thouſand Pounds Sterling per Annum ſhould be ſettled upon the Governour, during the whole Time of his Government. And conſidering that the Aſſembly of this Province hath ſhewn ſo little Regard to your Majeſty's Inſtructions, or to thoſe of your Royal Predeceſſors in this Behalf, which the Governours from Time to Time have been directed to lay before them; the Lords of the Committee do humbly adviſe your Majeſty to order the whole Matter to be laid before the Parliament of *Great Britain*.

Her Majeſty this Day took the ſaid Report into Conſideration, and was pleaſed, with the Advice of His Majeſty's Privy-Council, to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, That One of His Majeſties Principal Secretaries of State ſhould receive the Pleaſure of the Crown thereupon.

A true Copy,
Temple Stanyan.

Entred outwards *September* 11. 1729.
Sloop *Eliz.* and *Ann, William Burrough*, to *Jamaica.*
Snow *Alex.* and *Ann, William Clymer*, from *Lisbou.*
Ship *Allen, James Cragie*, from *Cows.*

Entred Outwards.
Shallop *Somerſet, Solomon Cropper*, to *Maryland.*
Sloop *William* and *John, John Wells*, ditto.

Cleared.
Sloop *William, James White*, to *St. Chriſtophers.*
------- *Somerſet, Sol. Cropper*, to *Marylbnd.*
------- *Webmoreland, Jaſon Vaughan*, to *Jamaita.*

RUN away *from* Daniel Palmer, *of the Townſhip of* Makefield, *in the County of* Bucks, *and Province of* Pennſylvania, *a Servant Man, named* Ceſar Hyde, *aged* 28 *Years, ſhort Stature, and* Pock-freten, *dark coloured Hair; he had on when he went away, a Felt Hat, and a yellowiſh coloured Coat with Braſs Buttons, a ſtriped Jacket, a white Pair of Breeches, a light coloured Pair of Worſted Stockings, and round Toed Shoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid Runaway, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and Reaſonable Charges paid by*
Daniel Palmer.

WHereas *Joſeph Robins* of the County of Monmouth, Yeoman, being in Cuſtody of *William Nicholls*, Eſq; High Sheriff of the ſaid County, did on Tueſday the 19th of this Inſtant in the Night, break the Goal of the ſaid County, and an Eſcape from the ſaid Sheriff did make: The ſaid Sheriff doth hereby promiſe Ten Pounds for a Reward, beſides reaſonable Charges, to any Perſon or Perſons that ſhall take up, and ſo ſecure the ſaid *Joſeph Robins*, that he may have him again, he being a tall ſlender Man, thin faced, bottle-noſed, light lank Hair, and about thirty Years of Age.

Freehold, in Monmouth-County, Aug. 23. 1729. *William Nichols.*

PHILADELPHIA: *Printed by* Samuel Keimer, *where Subſcriptions are taken in for this Paper, at* Ten Shillings *a Year, and Advertiſements inſerted at* Three Shillings *each.*